THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, September 8, 1807. No. 1094.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny County, ss.

LIST of CAUSES in the Circuit Court of said County, for trial at October Term, 1807.

John Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*Samuel Sinclair*
William M'Coy	*vs*	*Alexander Simrall*
William Amberson	*vs*	*Sam. Jackson et al.*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*George Thompson*
George Lowry & al.	*vs*	*William Miles*
Arthur Gardner for use of Joseph M'Goffin & son	*vs*	*Hugh Boyl et al.*
Michael Smith	*vs*	*Henry Nyman*
Les. of Eben. Denny	*vs*	*John Fowler*
George Morgan	*vs*	*William Turnbull*
Lessee of John Goodright et al.	*vs*	*Alexander Burns*
Gowan Bell pro ami	*vs*	*James Sprott*
Joseph Rench	*vs*	*William Steel*
Abraham Brinkin	*vs*	*Fras. Warmkittle*
Lessee of the heirs of Samuel Purviance	*vs*	*Simon Holdringer*
Lessee of Wm. Cecill	*vs*	*Samuel Scott*
Stephen Wiley	*vs*	*William Gazzam*
John B. C. Lucas	*vs*	*Dunning M'Nair*
Same	*vs*	*Edward M'Ewen*
Wm. Brown, jr. asg. of Robert Williby	*vs*	*Joseph Hennon*
Francis Draine	*vs*	*David Sutton*
Lessee of the heirs of William M'Mahan	*vs*	*Zadok Wright*
Holmes & Harriot	*vs*	*Valentine & Thompson*
John M'Cully	*vs*	*Samuel Deirman*
James Adams	*vs*	*Ephraim Pentland*
Lessee of Philip Winbiddle et al.	*vs*	*Jacob Conrad*
John Wilkins, jr.	*vs*	*Ephraim Pentland*
Les. of Jas. Robinson	*vs*	*Robert Simpson Joseph & William*
John Jackson	*vs*	*Davis sh. bail of Peter Brawner*
Les. of J. Wilkins, jr.	*vs*	*John Allenton*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Clk. Ct. Ct*

LAND FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of unseated Land, containing 310 acres and 140 perches and allowance of 6 per cent. situate on Forbes's old road and a branch of Turtle creek, in Plum township, Allegheny county, is offered for Sale at a fair price and on reasonable terms of payment. It lies 14 miles east of Pittsburgh, and nearly equidistant from the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. The great road from Pittsburgh, by the way of New-Alexandria to Frankstown, and which, it is expected, will be the course of the great turnpike by the northern rout, passes through the tract. The land is of a good quality with a large proportion of bottom, and several fine springs near the best situations for building. The purchaser paying a fourth part of the price which may be agreed upon, giving the land as security and paying the interest annually, will be allowed any reasonable time for the payment of the remainder. This land was surveyed as early as the 17th June 1769;—it is clear of incumbrances, and a good title will be given.

Mr. JOHN LITLE, inn-keeper, on the Frankstown road, whose land it adjoins, will shew the tract.

Also, Lot No. 162, in the First District of Donation Lands, containing 200 acres and allowance. Good merchantable Whiskey will be received in payment for this tract, delivered at Pittsburgh in a safe place of storage, at the cash market price. An indisputable title will be given on delivery of the whiskey, or payment of the purchase money, or such part thereof as may be agreed upon. Apply to

DAVID M'KEEHAN.

Pittsburgh Land-Office,
27th August, 1807.

PROPOSALS
BY
J. BERRY,
FOR PUBLISHING
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
IN THE TOWN OF BEAVER,
TO BE ENTITLED
The Minerva.

Conditions.

THE MINERVA, shall be Printed on a good Paper, and New Type, and its size shall be equal to any paper printed in the Western Country. The price of this paper will be *Two Dollars* a year—*One Dollar* to be paid on the delivery of the First Number, and the other at the end of six months. When sent by post, the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription. *Advertisements* not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for *One Dollar*, and every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents, those of a greater length in proportion.

The greatest exertion will be used to render the MINERVA worthy the patronage of an enlightened people. *Foreign & Domestic Intelligence*, will be selected with care and impartiality, and pieces of a *Miscellaneous nature* shall occasionally occupy the columns of the MINERVA..... *Essays* on political subjects, when written with moderation shall always receive a place in the MINERVA.....and as it will be the great object of the Editor to render his paper useful, he will thankfully receive communications on any subject tending to the information or amusement of his readers.

The Publication will commence about the first of October. Gentlemen who wish to Patronize this undertaking will honor us with their Names as early as convenient.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at this Office.

PITTSBURGH LOTTERY.

THE Managers will commence drawing the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY in the Court-House in Pittsburgh, the 26th day of October next. All those who have Tickets to sell, are hereby required to make return to the Managers before that day, on failure thereof, the Managers will deem them accountable for the price of the number of Tickets put into their hands.

As there are yet a number of Tickets on hand, the Managers propose to sell them to good hands, or on security, payable ten days after the drawing commences. Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

TO RENT,

THE Room lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Medicine Store, also, the Cellar attached to it.

Apply at the premises.
Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the *Copper* and *Tin-Plate working Shop*, In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher.) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of ROBERT ERWIN & Co. Warren, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said firm either by note or book account, will please to disharge the same, and those having any demands to apply for settlement, to Robert Erwin, at Warren, who holds the books, &c. for that purpose.

BOYLE IRWIN,
ROBERT ERWIN,

Warren, 15th August, 1807.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

HAS FOR SALE,
At the corner of Front and Market Streets
PITTSBURGH,

GUN POWDER of the first quality, in casks
Castings, pig lead and patent shot
Salt and salt petre by the barrel
James River and Kentucky tobacco
Young hyson tea of the first quality
Loaf, Muscovado and country sugar
Silver-mounted swords
Epaulets and plated castors
Irish linens and German sheetings
India muslins and long nankeens, 1st chop
China mantle ornaments and China plates
Also 100 M. first quality joint shingles, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.

August 3, 1807.

I have seen in the public papers my name mentioned as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office. This is to inform my friends that I decline running at the ensuing election.

JOHN FRICHMAN.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1807.

WILLIAM WOODS,

Of Pittsburgh, is the Federal and Constitutional Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

GASS'S JOURNAL

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and *FOR SALE,*
At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.
July, 7th 1807.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
For defraying the expences of finishing the
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
In the Borough of
PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of	800 Dollars, is	$. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do.	third day's drawing,	50
1	do. do.	fifth do. do.	50
1	Last drawn Ticket	do.	100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & anda half to a Prize		15000
3000	Tickets at Five Dollars, is		$. 15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionally be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acquisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

RICHMOND, *August 22.*

TRIAL OF AARON BURR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18.

Col. *Edward Carrington* foreman of the Jury, presented a written statement from them; in which they mentioned certain points relative to their own accommodation. They wished to be permitted to occupy in the evening, two rooms in the Capitol, to go together to the Swan tavern to dine, attended by an officer of the court, to receive letters, and transact indispensible business. The court decided that they might enjoy the indulgencies they requested; (it being understood that, if they received any letters relative to the trial, they were to communicate them to the court;) and moreover authorised them to walk out together in separate parties, provided an officer should be with them.

After general *Eaton* was examined, commodore *Truxton* was sworn, and delivered his tsstimony with that evident candor, impartiality and accuracy which were to have been expected from his excellent character.

Peter Taylor (Blannerhasset's gardener) was next examined, and gave a minute and circumstantial narrative of transactions tending to shew a connexion between Col. Burr and Blannerhasset; to explain the designs of them both; and to prove the assemblage of men on Blannerhasset's Island.

On mature deliberation we have thought it best not to publish the *substance* of the testimony of these witnesses, and others introduced in the course of this trial, until the decision shall have taken place. We conceive it would not be improper to communicate to the public the *identical words* of the witnesses, if they could be inserted so as to keep pace with the proceedings; but, as this is impossible, we must abstain altogether from inserting the evidence; since, in so important and difficult a case as that of *Aaron Burr*, concerning which so much party spirit, is felt, we might be accused of stating the *substance* of the evidence incorrectly, and would be liable to the most injurious imputations, if any inaccuracy should accidentally occur in our statements.

In consequence of a proposal made by the foreman of the jury on their behalf, it was determined that the sessions of the court should be hereafter from 9 o'clock in the morning to 4 in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

Gen. *John Morgan* of the county of Washington, in the state of Pennsylvania,—his venerable father Col. *George Morgan*, and Mr. *Thomas Morgan* his brother, were examined for the purpose of proving circumstances relative to the treasonable intentions of which *Aaron Burr* is accused. The manner in which the testimony of these three respectable gentlemen was delivered, was highly honorable to themselves, and satisfactory to the court and jury.

The next witness introduced, was *Jacob Allbright*, whose place of residence is in the state of Ohio, one mile from Blannerhasset's. His evidence was long, and contained a variety of circumstances concerning the assemblage of men on the island and their departure down the river. On the same subject *William Love* (who had acted as a servant of Blannerhasset) was also examined. He was followed by Mr. *Dudley Woodbridge*, who had been Blannerhasset's partner in trade, and had kept store on their joint account at Marietta. His testimony related partly to the same point; and was also intended to shew the connexion between Burr and Blannerhasset, the purchase of boats for the expedition, and some other circumstances. The court adjourned at 4 o'clck, P. M.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20.

Simeon Poole, *Maurice B. Belknap*, and *Edmund B. Dana*, all of whom reside in the state of Ohio, in the neighbourhood of Blannerhasset's Island, were examined as to the assemblage of men at that place.

From all the evidence hitherto introduced it having appeared that col. Burr was not on the Island at the time when the *overt act* of treason was charged to have been there committed; and it being acknowledged on the part of the United States that he was not present; Col. *Burr* and his counsel objected to the admissibility of any farther evidence; on the ground that the proof of any connexion between him and the men assembled on the Island, or his having contrived, or procured them to assemble, would not be sufficient, (even on a supposition that *they* were guilty of treason) to convict *him* of an overt act of treason *in levying war* against the U. States.

This objection gave rise to a most important debate, on the event of which the ultimate fate of the trial in a great measure depends.

It was opened by *Mr. Wickham* in a learned, ingenious and elaborate speech, which lasted fully five hours, and consumed the rest of the time allowed to the session of the court.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21.

Mr. Wickham continued his argument, (which was not finished yesterday,) and concluded about twelve o'clock; the session of the court having commenced at ten.

The points of law contended for by him, in the course of his long and interesting discourse, were, generally, that treason in levying war against the United States cannot be committed without the employment of *actual force;* that, under the definition of treason in the constitution of the United States, *accessories* (who would be so denominated in cases of felony) are not to be considered as *principals* in cases of *treason;* that no person can be charged with treason in levying war against the United States, upon the ground of his counselling or procuring the overt act of treason, or being accessary thereto, either before, or after the fact; and that a person accused of accessorial or derivative treason cannot be tried and convicted without producing a record of the conviction of the principal agent in the overt act.

He also entered into an examination of the evidence, so far as it had been introduced; and endeavored to shew that no act of levying war against the U. States was proved to have been committed at Blannerhasset's Island.

The counsel for the United States objected to his arguing on this part of the enqury, since the *jury* alone, and not the *court*, were to judge of the weight of the evidence; but the court declared that, whether the argument was correct or incorrect, they were compelled by their duty to hear it.

After *Mr. Wickham* had finished, two witnesses were introduced on the part of the U. States, (*Israel Miller* and *Purley Howe,*) for the purpose of completing the evidence relative to the assemblage of men on Blannerhasset's Island.

Mr. Randolph then continued the debate on the part of Col. *Burr* until nearly 3 o'clock.

Mr. Hay then moved the court to allow the *counsel* for the United States time until Monday next, to enable them to make the necessary preparartions to answer the great variety of arguments which have been adduced.

On this motion a desultory conversation took place, in which a number of curious and some ludicrous remarks were made. The court at length decided in favour of the motion. The argument, therefore, will be resumed on Monday. The court is to sit again this day (Saturday) at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of arraigning Mr. Blannerhasset.

BOSTON, *August* 22.

On Friday last Capt. Woodberry on the south west part of George's Bank was boarded by the British frigate Milan, who had a brig under convoy. The officer informed Capt. W. that they were from Halifax, bound to the Chesapeake, with live stock and provisions for the ships on that station, as our government would not let them have supplies from the United States.

The following British vessels of war, are now at Halifax, viz. Bellona 74, Capt. Douglass; Indian 18; Halifax 18; Lord James Townsend; and a frigate. The following vessels had sailed for the Chesapeake station: Milan 38, Sir Robert Lawrie; Acasta 40, Capt. Beaver; and Helena 18, Capt. Worth.

NEW-YORK, *August* 21.

By a gentleman who arrived here in the British packet from Halifax, we are politely favoured with the following interesting intelligence:

"The Bellona of 74 guns; Ethalion, 44; Acasta, 44; Halifax, 22; Bermuda, 22; Observateur, 18; and Indian, 22; were repairing with the utmost dispatch.

"The La Ville de Milan, of 44 guns, loaded with water, was to sail for the Chesapeake on the 8th of August, and was to take under convoy, the late American brig Eutaw, also loaded with water."

NORFOLK, *August* 20.

The captain of a northern sloop bound for Charleston, and put in here in distress, is to undergo an examination this morning at 10 o'clock, at the Town-Hall, in consequence of information lodged against him, for supplying the British ship of war Leopard, with provisions.

Some of the papers censure the administration for not instituting an enquiry into the conduct of commodore Barron.—We have understood from good authority, that the delay is occasioned by want of officers of suitable rank. There are a sufficient number in the United States, but particular circumstances forbid some of them to be members of the proposed court. —This affair, therefore, it is probable is postponed until the arrival of some of the commanders from the Mediterranean.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 26.

The occurrence mentioned in the following extract, as may readily be imagined, has excited much conjecture and astonishment at Baltimore. It was the opinion of some, that the schooner alluded to must be a French privateer —others stated her to be a pirate—while a third, supposed her to be a Tender to the British squadron in the Chesapeake, who had made the capture in consequence of recent orders from the Admiral.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated August 26.

"A singular occurrence took place in our bay on Sunday last, the news of which arrived here yesterday. The ship Othello, from Liverpool, had got up the bay as far as Patuxent, when she was boarded by a small schr. that had come up after her, and taken possession of, and was seen standing down the bay on Monday morning."

Accounts from Detroit state, that the first effects of a war with great Britain will be a savage warfare on the whole extent of our frontier, by the Indians, who, notwithstanding all which our government have done for them, have a settled antipathy to the *Long-Knives* as they call Americans.

MONTREAL, *Aug.* 10.

We learn that there are three full regiments on their way to Quebec—and that Montreal will be the head quarters of the 41st regiment and the Canadian fencibles; so that in case of any sudden attack from the United States, we shall not be found unprepared to give at least five thousand militia a warm reception.

QUEBEC, *Aug.* 3.

On Saturday were committed to goal three Americans, lately arrived from the U. States, for endeavouring to seduce two serjeants of the 49th regiment, to desert. When before the magistrate, it is said that one of them pleaded that he was a gentleman, and that to prevent the gentleman's being condemned to associate with common fellows, ordered the goaler to confine him in one of the cells, whilst the common fellows were simply committed.

Important in Astronomy.

We announce from a respectable source, the discovery of another planet, by Olbers, a German astronomer. A gentleman in Boston received the information from the observatory of Marseilles, where they had not observed it, because they had not yet the elements of its orbit. This is the second planet discovered by Olbers. The first he named Pallas, though a great many astronomers called it Olbers.—This information will doubtless be received with as much pleasure as admiration; and the discovery will confer additional lustre on the name of Olbers already so famous.

Latest from England.

By the ship Amiable, Rinker, belonging to this port, and ship Ann, Alexander, from London, both arrived at New-York yesterday morning, we have received our regular files of London Gazettes down to the 5th July, being two days later than our former acccounts.

These papers contain nothing recent from the continent. In England the battle of Friedland is not considered to have been so disastrous to the allied forces, as is represented by the French papers.—If the victory had been so signally decisive, Bonaparte would certainly have followed up his success by an instantaneus movement to wards Koningsburg.—From all accounts, however, this place remained in possession of the Russians, who, it appears, were still in a situation to defend it.—The retreat of the Russians is stated to have been executed with perfect order; and may possibly have the effect of leading the French into a most disdvantageous position.

The proceedings of the House of Commons on the 3d July, is the only article we perceive in these papers relating to this country.

LONDON, July 4.

No farther intelligence is yet received of the late operations on the continent, and people are divided in their opinions as to the real accounts of the French at Berlin, and private letters by the last mail.

The second division of the Expedition got under weigh on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, in the Downs, and made sail to the Northward, the wind, however, being scant and foul, and the tide contrary, the transports were obliged to come to anchor about two o'clock, in the Gulf Stream. About 5 o'clock they got under weigh again with a slight breeze from S. E. The wind was very favorable to their progress yesterday.

The following is a correct list of the troops on board, all belonging to the king's German Legion:—

The third regiment of light dragoons (or hussars) commanded by col. Reden.

The 3d battallion of the line commanded by col. Hinuber.

The 4th battallion of ditto commanded by col. Lanweeth.

The 5th battallion of ditto commanded by col. Dryberg.

The 1st light infantry battallion commanded by col. Allen.

Five companies of the 2d light infantry battallion of riflemen.

One brigade of horse artillery, and the 3d foot ditto.

The transports amount to about one hundred sail: viz.

Fifty-two sail, with horses, embarked at Ramsgate.

Three sail, namely, the Maria, Elizabeth, and Reliance, with five light infantry companies of the 2d rifle battallion of the German legion.

Twenty sail, with ordinance, victuallers, purveyors, stores and camp equipage.

Two sail with artillery, from Portsmouth.

The Heart of Oak, from Deptford, with Lord Cathcart's horses, and about

Twenty sail, having on board the 3d, 4th, and 5th battallions of the German legion of the line.

A Tonningen mail arrived in town in the afternoon of yesterday, but all the articles brought by it are of too early a date to convey any intelligence with respect to the battle of the 14th.

It does not appear that there was any other foundation than report for the statement in some of the papers, that official dispatches had been received by government from Lord Hutchinson. No such dispatches have been received, nor does it appear that government are better informed upon the subject of this intelligence than the public at large.

Nothing further, therefore, has transpired with respect to the disastrous intelligence contained in the accounts previously received; and in this absence of official information, the town is beginning to revert to its orginal hopes, that even the reports of the Tonningen mails, may refer rather to previous skirmishes than to the general engagement.

It is certainly sufficiently characteristic of the French and Dutch accounts, thus to aggravate partial successes into a general victory; but it must not be concealed, on the other hand, that some of the facts have received a collateral confirmation by the mercantile letters from Hamburg. We wait, therefore, with impatience, for the arrival of the next Moniteurs.—One thing, however, seems certain:—it is almost evident that the defeat has not been so decisive as was at first apprehended.

The Russians have certainly retreated; but it is not stated, in any authentic shape, that the army has been broken. But, as long as Benningsen can keep his army together—as long as, though repulsed, he is not disordered—so long shall we continue to retain our hopes.

The retreat of the Russians after the battle of Austerlitz, has taught us that a Russian army is not ruined by being defeated. Benningsen has never fought better than when he has been driven into streights. The French drove him before them to Eylau:—what then?—why he turned upon his pursueres and avenged himself on them by a signal defeat. Why may not this occur again?—Benningsen has been repulsed:—granted; but he has effected his retreat, without the dispersion of his army. He will continue to retreat, perhaps, until he finds another station like that of Eylau; when he will once again face the enemy, and perhaps retrieve the fortune of the war.

One thing appears somewhat singular: Government has not attached sufficient credit to the accounts hitherto received, to countermand the sailing of the expedition. In this uncertainty, we can only repeat our impatience for the arrival of official dispatches.

In the mean time, details of the previous skirmishes are not very clear. It is stated for example, in all the accounts hitherto received, that the Russians made an attack on the French line on the 5th, and some ensuing days. This attack certainly did not succeed in the extent which had been expected; but it certainly was not repulsed in a manner which would compel the hasty flight of the Russians. Two important questions, therefore, here occur: What was the object of the attack? and what was the object of the retreat?

The report of general Clarke, as given in the Berlin Telegraph, seems to contain a very brobable answer to one of these questions:

"The Russians," says this report, "had already evinced their weakness, when they were unable to relieve Dantzic: their retreat from Heilsberg is a new evidence of it."

If this reason be well founded, it will follow that the attack of the Russians on the French line was but a mask to cover their retreat; that they found themselves unable to maintain their position in the front of the French army; and that, in consequence, they deemed it prudent to retreat.

A letter from Koningsburg, dated June 17th, was circulated upon the exchange in the afternoon of yesterday, which states, in express terms, that the battle of the 14th was very different to what it has been described; that it was fought with great obstinacy on both sides; that only part of the Russian army had been engaged; and that they retreated, rather from a pre-concerted plan, than as compelled to it by defeat. It is further added, in the same letter, that many French prisoners had been brought into Koningsburg, and that no serious apprehensions were entertained that the town would fall into the possession of the enemy.

The Russian corps de reserve is stated to exceed sixty thousand men. It may not, therefore, be improbable, that one of the objects of Benningsen's retreat is to fall back upon his reserve. But, to confess the truth, all is obscurity and confusion, until the official account shall reach us.

Mecklenburgh was ordered, after the battle of the 14th, to be treated as a neutral country.

Some weeks since an account, originating in an eastern paper, was circulated far and wide, that an English privateer from St. Johns, of 15 guns, had boarded Capt. Merriman, in a coasting schooner from Harpswell, in an insolent manner, ordering him to call up his men, who from fear had secreted themselves below, swearing he would have some of them, and proceeding to go down the hatches, when the Americans below, after cautioning him not to descend, "Let drive at him," and shot him dead with three balls through him. Such was the story propagated;—Capt. Merriman, of Harpswell, from Passamaquody has personally requested us to state, that the above is an utter falsehood, that he has used the plaster trade to Passamaquody some months, and has never been boarded from any British vessel, and that he has no knowledge of any transaction of kind.

Captain Howell, of the brig Achilles, who arrived at New-York on Monday morning, in 19 days from St. Johns, Porto-Rico, informs, that four days before he sailed a Spanish schooner came in from Porto-Cavello, with information that an express from Buenos Ayres had arrived, announcing the re-capture of Monte Video by the Spaniards, and the massacre of the British garrison.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY September 8, 1807.

DIED,

On Thursday last, in this town, Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS, in the 34th year of his age—his remains were interred the day following in the Episcopal church yard, with military honors by Captain Johnston's Light Infantry company, of which he was a member, and attended by a large number of relatives, friends and acquaintances.

He has left a wife and three children to lament the loss of a tender and affectionate husband and father.

Mr. Davis was a man of strict integrity, an obliging neighbour, and a worthy citizen.

—— On Saturday last, at his farm in Montour's bottom, Allegheny county, Mr. JACOB FERREE, in the 57th year of his age. His remains were interred, the day following, attended by a number of relatives, friends and acquaintances.

As a man, Mr. Ferree was greatly respected—his strict integrity and obliging manners endeared him to all his acquaintances. He was a pious and devout Christian, and died in the full belief, that through the merits of his blessed Redeemer, he should enjoy a happy eternity.

In corroboration of what we published last week respecting the hostile disposition of the Indians, it is mentioned in the Cincinnati paper of the 24th of August, that "it was reported that the Indians intended to make an attack on Detroit. Several families have removed in from the frontier settlements. The people generally in Champaign and Miami counties, are much alarmed, owing to the hostile disposition they have evinced towards them by their actions and dress. The *Prophet* at Greenville, is using his influence to withdraw their confidence from our government.

"We have been informed, since receiving the above, that the inhabitants of the most frontier settlements, are erecting block houses for their security—that it is generally believed they are preparing for war, and that they are urged on by the British."

By a private letter received in Frankfort, we learn that an attack was made on a flat bottomed boat, near Wilkinsonville, on the Ohio, by a party of Indians, who murdered the whole crew (five or six in number) and plundered and sunk the boat.

[*Ken. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Nachitoches, dated July 2, 1807.

"Captain Pike, who has been some time detained in the interior provinces of Spanish America, arrived at this place in the evening of the 30th of last month."

Travellers from Canada, say that the people in that province were in expectation of being attacked by troops from the United States, and were taking measures of defence. The garrison at Montreal had been reinforced.

A gentleman recently from Montreal informs, that while there he heard it reported, that the government had chartered 6 vessels for taking down to Quebec the cannon and military stores which were at Montreal, St. John's, *&c.* and that it was the prevailing opinion, that, if a war broke out between England and the United States no attempt at defending that province would be made except at Quebec, where a vigorous and determined stand would be made; and for which purpose it would be immediately put in the best possible state of defence. He further adds, that when passing St. John's, *&c.* on his way to Albany, he observed the military extremely busy in removing the cannon, and stores, which he understood was to be sent down to Quebec, with all possible dispatch.—*Albany Gaz.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

LANCASTER, *Aug.* 11, 1807.

THE President of the United States, solicitous to obtain, at the present crises, an assurrance of the most prompt and efficient aid from the public force, should war eventually ensue, has again intimated a desire, that every encouragement may be given to such volunteer associations, as are contemplated by the Act of Congress of the 24th February, 1807.

The governor personally sharing in the patriotic solicitude of the President, as well as officially performing a constitutional duty, repeats, with cheerfulness and confidence, his appeal to the public spirit of Pennsylvania.—The situation of our country calls for immediate military preparation; and every citizen (the honored veteran of the past, and the destined hero of the present war) will eagerly rally round the standard of the Union.

The act of congress authorises the president of the United States, to accept the services of any volunteer company or companies of artillery, cavalry or infantry, not exceeding fifty thousand men, upon the following terms:

1. They are to be clothed and furnished with horses, at their own expence, and armed and equipped at the expence of the United States, after they shall be called into service; except such as choose to furnish their own arms. But in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive a sum of money, equal to the cost of such clothing, for the regular troops of the United States.

2. The commissioned officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the law of Pennsylvania.

3. The volunteers shall be liable to be called upon to do military duty, at any time the president of the United States shall judge proper, within two years after the acceptance of their service: and they shall be bound to continue in service for the term of twelve months, after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

4. When called into actual service, the volunteers shall be under the same rules and regulations, and be entitled to the same pay, rations, forage and emoluments of every kind (bounty and clothing excepted) with the regular troops of the United States.

5. The president is authorized to organize the volunteer companies into battalions, squadrons, regiments, brigades and divisions, as soon as he shall deem it expedient.

6. 'Till called into actual service the volunteers shall be bound to do regular military duty, as required by law.

7. If any volunteer while in actual service, shall sustain any damage, to his horse and equipments, or lose them, without his fault, he shall be compensated.

The terms of the act of congress, although fair and liberal, will afford but a small part of the inducement, for engaging in the public service on the present emergency. Every volunteer will find an ample reward in the consciousness of his patriotism; and in the gratitude of his country. AND IF WAR SHOULD BE DECLARED, every VOLUNTEER, ambitious of military fame, WOULD, undoubtedly STAND ON HIGH GROUND as a candidate for a commission in the regular army, whenever such an army shall be deemed necessary.

Under these impressions, the Governor has charged the Adjutant General, to take the necessasy measures to transmit this communication to the militia;—to enconrage volunteer associatins, and to invite an early tender of volunteer services, conformably to the act of act of congress.

The Governor is aware of the difficulties which unavoidably arise in executing the details of the militia law;—but he relies on the diligence, the intelligence and candour of every officer to contribute in surmounting these difficulties upon an occasion so interesting to the honor of Pennsylvania, as the defence of the Union.

The adjutant general is directed by every lawful means, to expedite the drafting, detaching and organizing the quota of militia, recently required by the president; making the proper allowance for the number of volunteers, whose services shall be accepted.

BY THE GOVERNOR,
MAHLON DICKERSON, *Adjt. Gen.*

ANTIQUITIES
OF INTERIOR AMERICA.

Besides those ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, which have often been mentioned there are others no less remarkable, many hundreds of miles farther west, particularly in the country about the great falls of the Mississippi. As we approach these falls, commonly called St. Anthony's we frequently meet with pyramids of earth from thirty to seventy, and even eighty feet in height. These are most probably, the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America, though there are others which I am inclined to believe were erected in consequence of some signal victory, and possibly to cover the bones and carcasses of the slain. In digging horizontally into several of these pyramids, a little above the base, we generally found a stratum of white substance, somewhat like moist lime, and glutinous withal, extending in all probability several yards within, or perhaps nearly the whole length of the diametrical line. I had every reason to believe this consolidated chalky substance to be the remains of skeletons buried perhaps two hundreds centuries ago, and converted by time and the operations of the elements into their present state.

Many tokens remain, on both sides of the Mississippi, of their being in ancient ages as well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine; which fully proves that their literati have been too hasty in denominating America a new world, or an original present to the European from the hands of nature.

A copper mine was opened some years since further down the Mississippi, and to the great surprize of the labourers, a large collection of mining tools were found several fathoms below the superfices of the earth. Another person in digging for a well discovered a furnace of brick work five fathoms below the present surface; and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and firebrands, which for aught we know, might have been kindled in the days of Moses or Lycurgus.

Not long since, at a spot on the Ohio where the bank had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out of the hardest kind of black marble, about seven pounds weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equiangular five sided figures, this does not appear to be lusus naturae; but a work of exquisite art, the offspring of human ingenuity.—Near the falls of the Mississippi, there is a salt spring in the bed of the river which has been enclosed with stone work of unknown antiquity, to keep out the fresh water. In times of freshes, however, the river overflows the stone work and mixes with the brine, so that it does not afford salt to the savages thereabouts until the river is considerably fallen.

In several places, circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly inclosed with deep ditches and fenced with breast work.—From these and many other similar remains of antiquity, one would be inclined to think the world much older than has been commonly imagined. Several tribes on the western side of the great river above mentioned, dated their existence for more than twenty thousand moons back, and the Indians of the western world go infinitely farther into the depths of time, though both relate many events of these distant periods that are evidently mixed with fable. *(Enquirer.*

[*Believing that many of our readers, like ourselves, are anxious to see what the British have to say for themselves, relative to the outrage and murder by their ships in the Chesapeake, and the consequent proceedings of our countrymen, we copy the following from a Canada paper. For indecency and insolence has never been exceeded.*]

MONTREAL, *August* 3.

Affairs with the United States.

The pompous arrogance and imbecility of a republic, has seldom been more fully exemplified than in the late dispute between Mr. Jefferson and Commodore Douglas:—We do not believe it has yet become to Great-Britain, a matter of national concernment.—Inflated with commercial prosperity, and enriched with the spoils of the belligerent nations, the American Executive, in a moment of insolent intoxication, has made itself a party in the international policy of Europe, and assumes the tone of a dictator, to the greatest maritime power in the world!—What is the first result? A small fractional part of the British navy, in spite of threats and proclamations, blockades the first commercial city in Virginia; and may with equal ease and impunity blockade and demolish every town on the sea-board, from Norfolk to Penobscot.

The people of the United States, are remarkable for prudence and sagacity in all matters in which their pockets are concerned; and the parsimony of the government is proverbial, even to "the saving of cheese parings and ends of candles." How then shall we account for the course it has lately pursued, so contrary to every mercantile mode of estimating national policy? To those who have marked the wayward and insidious progress of the dominant party in the states, since the death of General Washington, the solution is very easy. *French gold and French influence*, operating on venal, unprincipled demagogues, are accomplishing a state of things, which must inevitably place that country, without commerce, resources, or liberty, in the hands of a tyrant, whose ambition is unbounded, and who holds the fairest portion of Europe in the most cruel bondage. The wise and virtuous among the Americans, (and there are many of this description) have long seen with the most melancholy anticipations, the approach of this crisis; and if the giddy and thoughtless multitude, had listened to the warning voice of their real friends, and well tried patriots, we should not now have before our eyes, the prospect of the British nation, in defence of her most sacred rights, directing her thunders against a country, to which she is attached, by every motive of interest and affection;—a country, for whose liberties she has been contending against the common enemy of free goverments; a country, whose commerce has encreased so rapidly by British indulgence; and under British protection, virtually rendered, has extended to every quarter of the globe.—But as bodies of premature growth, have a corresponding tendency to decay, we may soon behold the United States, like those of Italy, contemptible in every thing except the natural productions of the earth, whose growth *a mob government* can neither retard nor accelerate; and "that immense tree, under whose shade the nations of the earth might, at some distant period look for shelter and repose. deprived of its branches, stripped of its foliage, and the sapless trunk left to wither on the ground."

It would indicate extreme ignorance of the acts of the present American administration, to ascribe the present misunderstanding, to the refusal of the American officers to deliver to the British ships of war the three wretches, who had committed the complicated crime of mutiny and desertion. The constant malignity; the uniform hostility of Mr. Jefferson, to *every thing English (except their outcasts and traitors)* has not escaped the notice of our ministers.—That gentleman's non-importation act; his foolish, puerile, and disgraceful proclamation in the case of Captain Whitby; and above all, his insolent rejection of the late treaty, so highly favorable to America, and concluded too by an envoy, by no means partial to Great Britain; all these events so recent as not to be forgotten; and so irritating as not to be tamely submitted to, are such proofs of Mr. Jefferson's hostility towards our nation and government, and *such substantial causes of war*, that we are astonished that England, with her wonted energy, has not already razed every city on the sea-board, and seized every American ship on the ocean.—The heroes of the Nile, of Copenhagen and Trafalgar, have nothing very terrible to apprehend from a popular and consequently feeble government, without any external means of annoyance, and whose principal force exists only on the muster rolls of a militia principally without arms, ammunition or discipline:—*A mere mob*, ignorant of that subordination so necessary to success in military operations; and not better equipped for conquest, than the hoards of Attilla or Alaric.—We are not inclined to call into question either the spirit or talents of the Americans as individuals; we willingly concede that they possess both;—the descendants of Englishmen have not lost the characteristic traits of their ancestors. But we are aware that neither the courage nor talents of the country, have any concern in the direction of public affairs; and that there is nothing in which that people are more mistaken, than in the pompous estimate we receive through their newspapers, of their military force.

GENERAL MATHEWS.

This gentleman, who has made so prominent a figure in the late patriotic transactions at Norfolk, is a native of the Island of St. Christopher's. He left the place of his nativity and came to America at an early period of life.—The war with Great Britain breaking out soon after his arrival, he entered into the American army and distinguished himself for his zeal and enterprize. He served till the peace, and afterwards became a practitioner of the law. In 1805, for the first time since his early migration, he visited his native Isle; where he was recived with much hospitality and friendly recollection. While at St. Christopher's, the French landed and took the Island. A contribution was levied upon the inhabitants, of a million of livres, which by an erroneons calculation was misunderstood, and supposed to be about 5000 pounds sterling. It was not till within a single hour of the expiration of the time given by the French commander, that the error was discovered. Upon explaining the embarrassment to the French general, he at first refused to make any abatement. But on consulting the admiral, they agreed to reduce the requisition to about 50,000 pounds currency—but declared they would not make any further reduction. Every dollar in the colony was summoned to complete this sum, but in vain. It was at this moment, that gen. Mathews, with a magnanimity beyond all praise, came forward to the succour of his suffering country, and drew upon Paris at his own risk for about 15,000 pounds currency, the sum wanted to complete the assessment. The French general reposed the proper confidence in the good faith of an American officer, took the draft—embarked his troops, and the next day the French fleet left the island. During this transaction, the French commander complimented Gen. Mathews with a centinel at his door—and the general wore his American uniform and the insignia of the order of Cincinnatus.

After the departure of the French, the authorities of the island expressed the public gratitude to Gen. Mathews, for an act of humanity and courtesy, which will never be forgotten. [*Essex Reg.*

CREDULITY.—The people in Provence, in France, were formerly remarkably given to believe and report strange and surprising tales. About forty years ago, as the story goes, one of the inhabitants of the place, went to the famous town of Toulon, on business, and reflecting, on his return, on the disposition of his countrymen to believe and report strange news, he thought of a scheme to surprise them.—Accordingly, when men asked for news, he reported that a tree had just grown up in the mouth of the harbour of Toulon, so big and strong, with branches extending from side to side, so thick and difficult to be removed, that the royal navy could neither pass in or out of the harbor, and there was a great probability of the harbor's being ruined by it.

The reporter being delayed by business on his journey home, the report got a head of him, and he heard it so often that he entirely forgot that he was the author of it, and began to credit the story; nor could he rest satisfied till he went all the way back to Toulon, to satisfy himself whether the story was false or true.

This story the writer had from a Frenchman, a respectable inhabitant of Toulon, of the name of Eubunk, in the year 1780.

MERRIMENT.

Mr. George Wood; as amiable a man as he is eminent as a special pleader, was at the theatre seeing the play of Macbeth. In the scene where Macbeth questions the witches in the cavern, what they are doing, they answer "a *deed* without a *name*." This phrase struck the ears of the special pleader much more forcibly than the most energetic passages of play, and he immediately remarked to a friend who accompanied him, A *deed* without a *name*, why 'tis *void*."

At a representation of the *Chances* at Plymouth two or three years ago, Miss Mellon performed the part of the Second Constantia. A young midshipman was enraptured with her; and when she recited, "Now, if any young fellow would take a liking to me and make an honest woman of me, I'd make him the best wife in the world." "*I will by G—d* (exclaimed the tar,) *and I have two years pay to receive next Friday.*"

300 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, *Jeremiah Osborn*, Attorney at Law, late of the village of Troy, has been charged with the commission of a Rape upon the body of *Hannah Harrington*, his indented servant girl, aged about eleven years; and whereas, on process being issued, the said Jeremiah escaped to parts unknown; and whereas at a general meeting of the inhabitats of this village, the offence of which the said Jeremiah stands charged is considered a crime of the deepest dye, and in the opinion of the said meeting of the utmost importance that the said Jeremiah be brought to trial; it was, thereupon,

Resolved, That effective measures for arresting the said Jeremiah should be taken, and that a committee be appointed for that purpose.

In pursuance of said Resolution, the Committee promise to pay to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Jeremiah, and lodge him in the goal of this village, the sum of *Three Hundred Dollars.*

GERSHAM RICHARDS,
Chairman of the Committee.
EBENEZER FOOT, Sec'y.
Troy, (N. Y.) July 10, 1807.

N. B. The above named Jeremiah is about 23 years of age, nearly six feet high, dark complexion, and a thin habit.

☞ The several printers in the United States are requested to insert the above.

Pittsburgh, August 29th, 1807.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE has authorised me to make known, that he will receive propositions for the Sale of all or any part of his property in Market Street, 100 feet by 60, with the buildings thereon.

ANDREW WATSON.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
Justices Blanks,
Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

I will deliver at this place, any time when called on, SALT, for double distilled WHISKEY, delivered on our waters by the 20th of next March.

Any Merchant or Distiller, I think, will find their advantage in forwarding the terms they will contract on, and if agreed to may receive the Salt.

ROBERT SPENCER.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1807.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 19th of September, instant,

One hundred and forty-eight acres of land, more or less, situate in Plumb township, adjoining lands of *John M'Masters*, *Henry Dinsmore*, *David Maxwell*, and others, on which is two cabbins and a stable, and about forty acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the estate late of Philip Crinor, deceased, in the hands of his executors, and to be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.
7th September, 1807.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

S. DOUGLAS,

TAKES the liberty to inform the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he purposes to open a Night School, on the seventeenth of next month, in which he will teach the Branches of his day school, and at the same rates per quarter. The pupils must furnish themselves with Candles, Quills, and Ink. Hours of tuition from 6 till 9.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 7, 1807.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Jane, has conducted herself in an improper manner, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract from this date.

LYMAN WESTOVER.
September 7, 1807.

Taken up trespassing on the farm of the subscriber, near the four mile run, on the Monongahela river, Pitt township, a small Black COW, has no perceivable mark, and has lately had a calf; also, a small black STEER, with a crop off the near ear, and three slits in the off ear.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES SCUCH.
Allegheny county, Sept. 3, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 29.

BURR'S TRIAL.

The arraignment of Herman Blannerhasset, was deferred until a decision shall have been obtained on the points stated by Col. Burr and his counsel, which it is supposed will have an important bearing on the case of Blannerhasset.

On Monday last Mr. M'Rae, in a speech of 4 hours in length, replied to Messrs. Wickham and Randolph. On Tuesday Mr. Wirt was to continue the argument, and Mr. Hay to conclude for the United States. The argument is described to be the most able and interesting ever delivered in the United States, or perhaps, in the world.

DEATH OF COM. PREBLE.

Extract of a letter from Portland, August 25, 6 P. M.

"I address you with a heavy heart. Our valuable friend, Commodore Preble has this moment breathed his last. I have been with him frequently since my arrival here. He has never been much afflicted with pain, and in his very last moments not a struggle agitated his frame."

THE SHIP OTHELLO

Arrived at Baltimore yesterday from Liverpool, after having been taken possession of by a privateer schooner said to have been fitted out of Baltimore. The pirates finding they could not get speedily to sea with the ship, as the wind headed them, confined the captain, mate, &c. in the cabin, plundered her of many valuable dry goods, dismissed her, and proceeded with their booty to sea.

Extract of a letter dated
"BALTIMORE, August 29.

"Five of the Pirates from the pilot boat are *taken*. They were landed near Annapolis, for the purpose of coming to Baltimore to procure additional hands and provisions. The Governor sent out a party of horse, and brought them prisoners.

"Great hopes are entertained that the pilot boat will be taken with the rest of the robbers. Four or five schooners are out after them."

We understand that the price to be paid by Mr. Jefferson for the Floridas is four millions of dollars.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:

10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres. the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

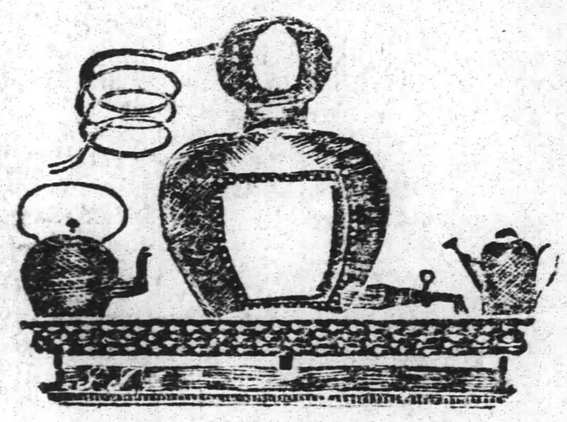
REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from his former stand in Wood street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

as usual, for cash or approved of country produce. *JOHN OSBORNE.*

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1807.



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TINWARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in the Scotch Bottom, some time during the summer, an old looking brindle muhle COW, has a bell on tied with a small cord which is put round her neck a number of times. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CLARK.

August 27, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased, now in possession of Mordecai M'Clean and James Means.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

COTTON.

THIRTY BALES of COTTON, of a superior quality, for Sale by the Bale, on reasonable terms. Apply either to Mr. William Lane, or to the subscriber at Mr. Carr's Tavern.

EXUM JOHNSON.

Pittsburgh, August 17, 1807.

Barley Raisers, Attention—

FIFTY-THREE Cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Barley, at the Pitsburgh Point Brewery: but none will be received before the 10th of September. Those intending to dispose of their crops, will please to send a sample first for inspection.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

August 10, 1807. tf.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.